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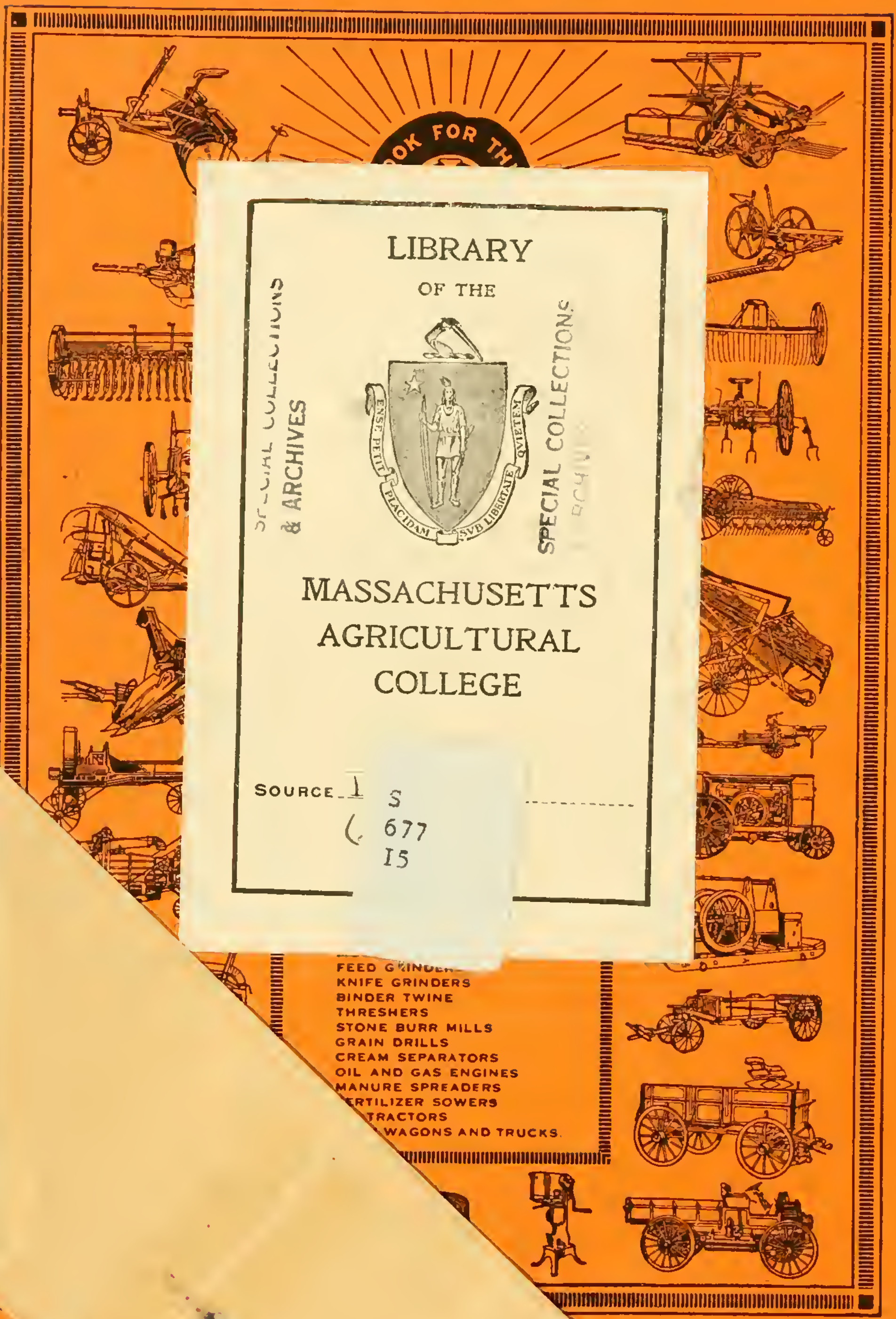

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KENTUCKY
BROADCAST FERTILIZER
SOWERS

LIME

A prominent Agriculturist writes:

"While Lime is not regarded as a plant food, it does appear in the plant and seems to be just as essential as any of the other elements; in fact, soil devoid of lime is unproductive. Its principal use, however, is to sweeten sour soil. Land becomes sour or acid from continual cropping and accumulation of organic matters. Such a condition is detrimental to soil bacteria, hence soil should be tested and if found to be sour, a liberal application of lime should be made. Most soils that have been cropped for a number of years are sour and need lime.

"Acidity can be determined by the following simple test. Dampen some soil and form it in a ball. Break the ball in halves. Lay a strip of blue litmus paper between the halves and press together. After waiting half an hour, open the ball. If the litmus paper is pinkish, it indicates that the soil is sour and needs lime. If the color is marked, it indicates the soil is very sour, but if only slightly pinkish, the acidity is correspondingly slight.

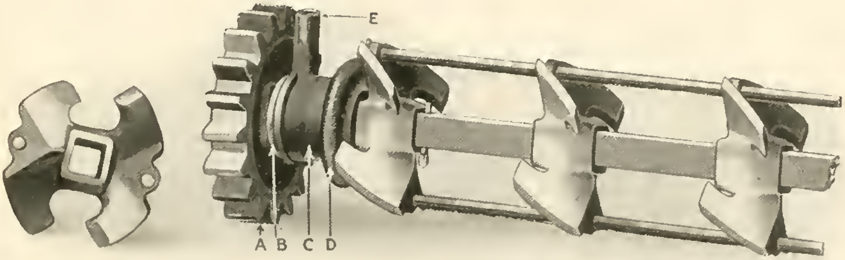
"The amount of lime to apply depends upon the degree of acidity; usually from one thousand pounds to two tons per acre are sufficient. Lime rock finely ground is preferable to burned lime. It is preferable to apply lime several weeks before the crop is planted. If, however, it is not convenient to do so, make the application just before seeding."

The distribution of lime over fields is not a new idea, but until our Agricultural Colleges published results of extensive investigations, the reasons for the increase in crops following liming were not generally known. The machine for doing this work is the Kentucky Broadcast Fertilizer and Lime Sower.

Manufactured by

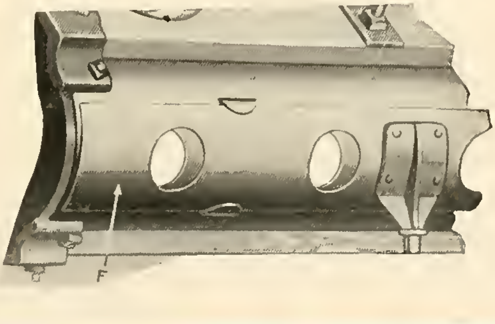
THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE COMPANY
(Incorporated)
Richmond, Indiana, U.S.A.

8-FOOT FERTILIZER AND LIME SOWERS



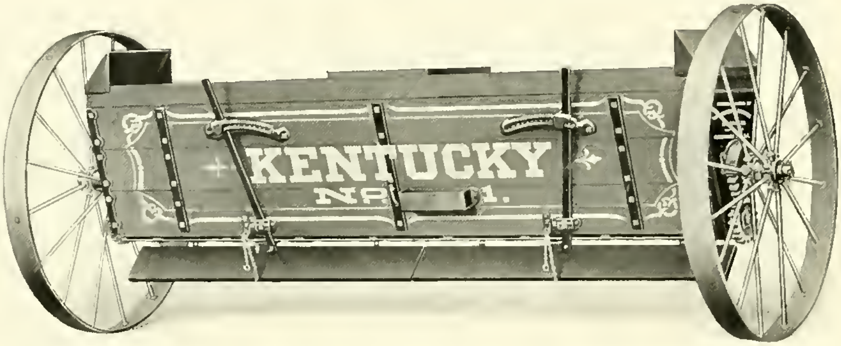
The feed device shown above is strong and practical. The feed wheels are keyed onto the inch square steel bar with flat keys, which hold them in normal position, directly over the outlets in semi-circular steel bottom. The feed wheels are made with four diagonal wings set at different angles, which, when in motion, force the material forward, over and through the outlets, eliminating the tendency toward accumulations between the outlets. To further contribute to a regular and even delivery, two round rods passing through outer ends of wings on feed wheels, keep all material in bottom of hopper constantly loosened just before passing through outlets. The feed wheels fit snugly in the semi-circular steel bottom. There are no flat surfaces, projecting ledges or corners to retard natural settling of material toward the central part of the bottom immediately over outlets, a trouble often experienced with sowers having flat instead of semi-circular bottoms. The feed is in two sections, each of the ground wheels driving one-half. This reduces strain on parts and permits sowing narrow strips, as either side can be run independent of other side.

The cut below shows construction of semi-circular steel bottom. It is made from two heavy 14 gauge steel plates, the wide one forms the semi-circular hopper bottom, the narrow one forms the slide or quantity regulating gauge. Sixteen holes six inches from center to center, are punched through the two plates to form the outlets. The bottom plate is bolted solidly to hopper ends and sides. The quantity regulating plate is in two pieces, each of which is slided back and forth by convenient levers, to increase or diminish size of outlets in order to obtain desired quantity. Both levers must be set at similar notches on arch rack, when both sides are in action and sowing full width, 8 feet. Regulating slides or keeps on arch racks enable operator to instantly resume sowing same quantity, if found necessary to cut off feed on one or both sides.



KENTUCKY

8-FOOT FERTILIZER AND LIME SOWERS



Kentucky No. 1—8-Foot Broadcast Fertilizer and Lime Sower with Screen Closed.

The Kentucky Broadcast Fertilizer and Lime Sowers fill a long-felt want—a machine that will successfully distribute fertilizer, lime, crushed limestone rock, etc., and not be continually breaking. The effective work of the Kentucky Sower is vouched for by hundreds of satisfied customers, and its solid, substantial construction is fully illustrated in detail in this catalog. It is not a "toy," but designed for the heavy work a tool for this purpose must stand.

The No. 1 and No. 2 Sowers are similar, other than the No. 2 has an Agitator in the hopper in addition to the regular feed device. This Agitator is particular advantageous when distributing large quantities of crushed or ground rock, as it prevents bridging or packing of material in center of hopper.

STEEL GROUND WHEELS are 44 inches high with tires four inches wide and 5/16-inch thick. The sixteen ½-inch steel spokes set, with wide stagger, in the hubs, make these wheels strong enough for a "traction engine." Wheels must be strong, for often they must support over a ton. They have removable boxes, which can only wear, so that Kentucky Sower Wheels can be depended upon to stand up and last indefinitely.

HOPPERS are strongly braced and tied together. The wood sides are bolted to the heavy cast hopper ends, and the semi-circular steel bottom. Twelve steel tie straps extend from steel bottom to tops of hopper sides, three double (one inside and one outside of hopper) on rear and three on front side. Bolts firmly hold straps to sides. Hoppers for a broadcast sower must be strongly constructed to withstand the excessive weight and abnormal strain often placed upon them. Hoppers are hung low, yet high ground wheels. The high ground wheels being attached to hoppers near center of hopper heads, instead of to feed shafts at lower end, obviate a top-heavy machine and tongue-whipping. Further, permits hopper being turned up-side-down to empty completely any material that might be left in it.

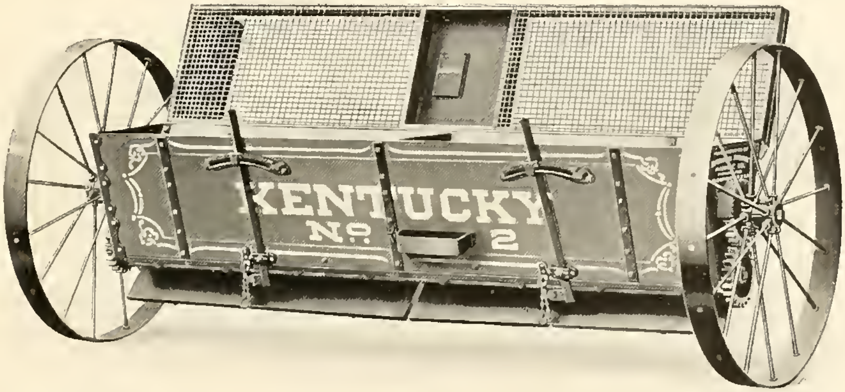
HOPPER TOP WITH SCREEN is a decided advantage over plain wood tops. The screen is made of No. 18 gauge galvanized wire with one-half inch mesh, and is strongly nailed to wood rim and center panel. All materials to be sown must be passed through the screen to exclude lumps, uncrushed rock, etc. This insures uniform sowing and prevents possibility of breakage. WINGS OR MUD GUARDS on either end of top prevent mud and trash falling from ground wheel onto the screen.

THE CAPACITY of hopper proper is 8 bushels and with a screen top capacity of 2 additional bushels, 10 bushels.

SCATTERING BOARDS located under hoppers are given desired angle by simple chain adjustment. Are hung low, so that sowing will not be affected by wind.

KENTUCKY

8-FOOT FERTILIZER AND LIME SOWERS


Kentucky No. 2—8-Foot Broadcast Fertilizer and Lime Sower with Screen Open.

With the complete detailed description of the construction of Kentucky Broadcast Fertilizer and Lime Sowers illustrated in this catalog, it would be entirely useless to bore the prospective purchaser with more reading matter. The cuts speak for themselves and show conclusively the simple, strong and durable construction of these machines, which are positively guaranteed to do the work for which they are intended.

QUANTITIES PER ACRE

These tables were made with the various materials dry, weighing per bushel as follows:

Ground Rock.........	120 pounds
Hydrate of Lime......	45 pounds
Commercial Fertilizer..	55 pounds

The amounts shown in table are approximate. The different materials will vary in weight, so that it is impossible to make a table which will be absolutely correct.

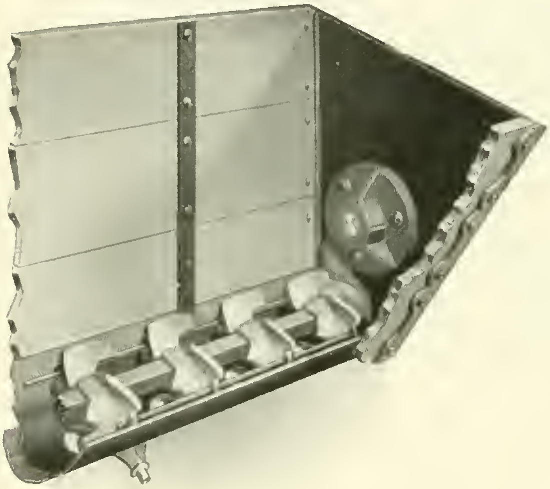
Kentucky Broadcast Fertilizer and Lime Sowers are not recommended for distributing small quantities of commercial fertilizer.

Many owners of these sowers are successfully sowing OATS with them, but we make no tables for this purpose.

Lever Set in Notch	Ground Rock	Hydrate of Lime	Commercial Fertilizer
1	34 qts.	38 qts.	
2	96 qts.	75 qts.	
3	194 qts.	150 qts.	235 qts.
4	305 qts.	204 qts.	328 qts.
5	463 qts.	284 qts.	440 qts.
6	658 qts.	398 qts.	544 qts.
7	780 qts.	500 qts.	682 qts.
8	962 qts.	610 qts.	855 qts.
9	1133 qts.	729 qts.	962 qts.
10	1402 qts.	849 qts.	1175 qts.
11	1621 qts.	957 qts.	1350 qts.
12	1745 qts.	1099 qts.	1585 qts.
13	1884 qts.	1241 qts.	1972 qts.
14	2090 qts.	1497 qts.	2360 qts.
15	2145 qts.	1744 qts.	2588 qts.
16	2645 qts.	1940 qts.	3072 qts.
17	3028 qts.	2095 qts.	3286 qts.
18	3213 qts.	2200 qts.	3535 qts.
19	3451 qts.	2385 qts.	3985 qts.
20	3582 qts.	2540 qts.	4587 qts.
21	3854 qts.	2690 qts.	4753 qts.

KENTUCKY

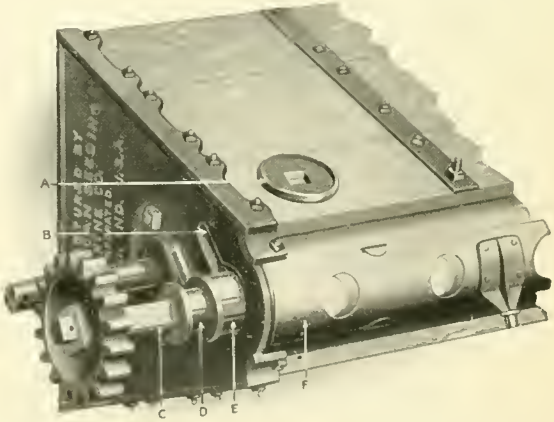
8-FOOT NO. 1 FERTILIZER AND LIME SOWERS



The cut at left shows interior view of hopper of No. 1 Sower. Note the heavy cast block with long shoulder in which the cold rolled steel axle is securely seated. Axle passes through heavy hopper end and is held solidly by block being firmly bolted to the hopper head. Should the axle wear from long use, it is easily and quickly replaced, only being necessary to remove the three bolts.

The feed device is propelled by heavy cogs, slipped over hexagon shaped hubs of ground wheels, which mesh into other heavy cogs on ends of square feed shafts. These cog gears are made strong enough to stand the excessive strain. Shields over cogs protect from mud and trash.

In lower cut to right is illustrated removable sleeves and dust collar: "A" dust washer fits snugly against inner end of removable journal "E" inside the hopper. Oil tube in journal "E" rests in recess "B" in hopper end. Sleeve "D" goes over square feed shaft "C" and fits snugly in journal "E." This sensible construction will appeal to all who have had experience in sowing lime. It is impossible to keep lime dust from bearings, but this construction comes near it, and when parts must be duplicated, only cheap bushings are necessary and not expensive hopper heads.



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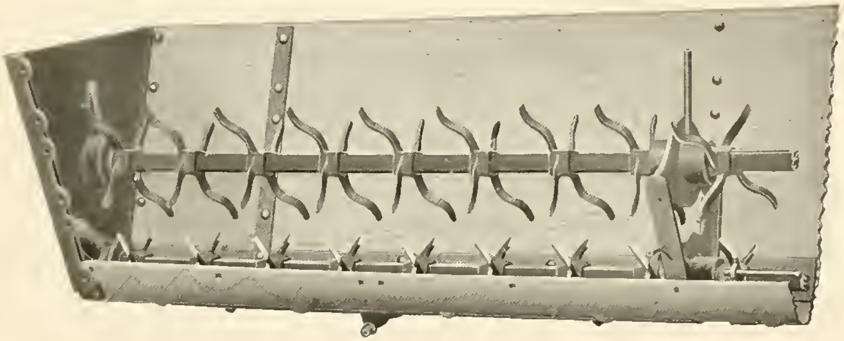
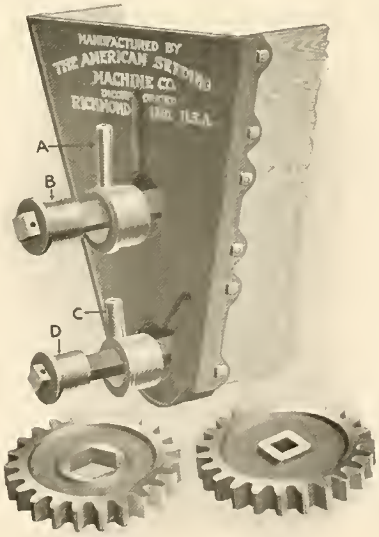
8-FOOT NO. 2 FERTILIZER AND LIME SOWERS



Cut above shows interior of the No. 2 Kentucky Fertilizer and Lime Sower Hopper. Heavy malleable agitator fingers are placed on 1¼-inch square steel axle shafts. These fingers are located over each feed wheel to prevent material bridging or packing, and are so shaped and located that each finger rotates in a circular path of its own, resulting in a constant agitation of practically all of the contents of the center and lower parts of the hopper. Designed for broadcasting large quantities of crushed or ground rock, which has a tendency to stick and to bridge in the hopper.

The driving gears or cogs are similar to those used on the No. 1. The axles, however, are the steel agitator shafts, ground wheels being provided with special removable sleeves with square holes to fit them. The agitator shafts and axles are equipped with removable sleeves and dust washers similar to the feed shafts as is shown in lower cut right side. The agitator shafts, like feed shafts, are divided, inside ends being supported in center bracket by removable sleeves, which are readily oiled through tubes extending to top and through rear side of hopper. A thoroughly substantial construction in every way.



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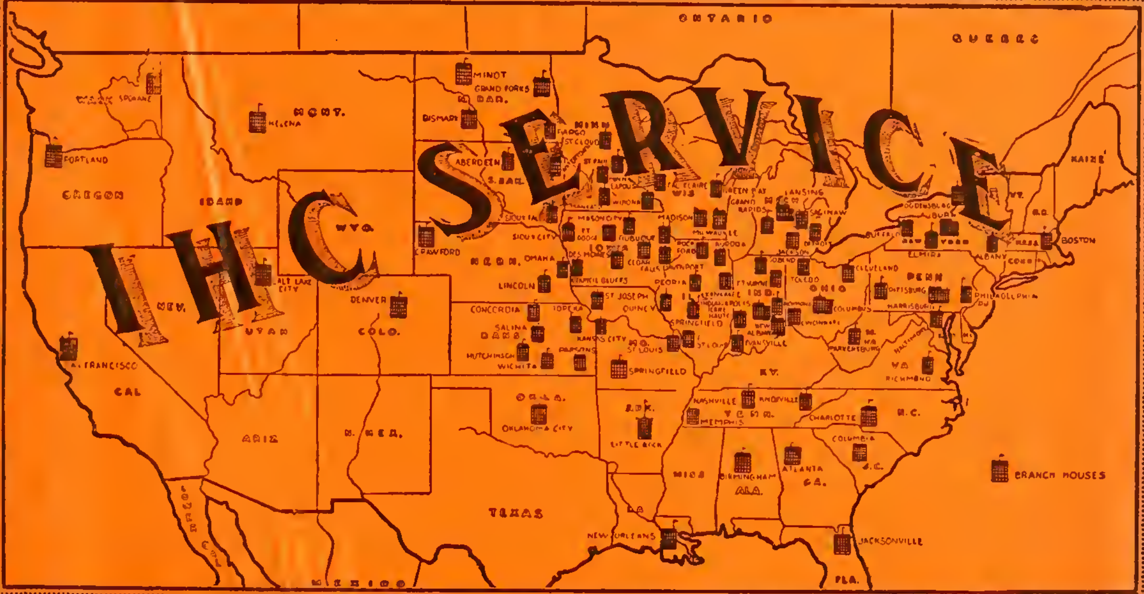

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